NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-SPEED THE PLOUGH-

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-Bull Run-Norah

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day of Evening—Woman's Love—Seasmen and Crashen—ippoporanus, Sra Lion, and Other Curiosities. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway. CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway -- Songe

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS BALLETS, PANTOMINES, FARCES, &C AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway. -Songs, Bal-

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.BURLERQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &C.—BLACK STATUE.

New York, Wednesday, September 4, 1861.

THE SITUATION.

With the exception of a few outpost skirmishes near Bailey's Cross Roads everything is quiet around Washington. The report of the death of Jefferson Davis appears to gain credence among many there. A negro, who arrived from Manassas yesterday, states that he died at seven o'clock on Saturday morning, and several of his friends in Washington say that his physicians pronounced his case very critical some time ago-expressing the opinion that in the event of any great mental excitement he would most probably expire suddenly. There is no confirmation of his decease, however, from other quarters, beyond the statement via Louisville which we published yesterday.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order congratulating Commodore Stringham on the victory of the squadron at Hatteras Inlet.

With regard to the rebel troops in Western Vir. ginia, the Baltimore American states that there are no troops at Winchester, but that three or four regiments were at Leesburg, one at Waterford and one at Goose. The rebel soldiers at Richmond are reported to be in a miserable plight for want of clothing and shoes. For the latter article they emptied a tannery at Hillsboro of the hides, half green and dripping from the vats.

Official despatches were received at the War Department yesterday, from General Rosencrans. stating that his army was all safe and well, and that the rumors of their being surrounded, or likely to be, were all untrue.

From Frankfort we learn that the Kentucky Legislature, now in session, will go strongly for the Union, and that Governor Magoffin has privately notified to certain members his intention to sustain the action of the Legislature, whatever it may be. If this be true Kentucky may be considered safe.

The prisoners taken at Fort Hatteras, and now on board the frigate Minnesota in this harbor, are to be transferred, by order of the Navy Department, to the frigate Brandywine, lying at Brooklyn Navy Yard. When the Minnesota has deposited her captured cargo she will return to her post in the blocksding squadron.

In connection with his proclamation of martail law in Missouri General Fremont has issued an order to his army commanding prudence and forbearance in their dealings with the persons and property of citizens on the part of the soldiers.

We learn by way of Richmond that the privateer Jeff. Davis had been wrecked on the bar of St. Augustine, Florida, and that the crew had arrived pitality by the citizens.

By the Arago we received Mr. Russell's letter of August 5, dated at Washington, to the London Times. The "Special Correspondent" is still, or pretents to be, very doubtful of the ultimate triumph of the Union army. He gives praise to Gen. McClellan for his efforts to reorganize and discipline the great Union force, but then attempts to sneer away the value of his efforts. Mr. Russell evidently endeavors to impress the readers of the Times with the idea that the Union will never be restored. Most of the London papers still oppose the idea of a money loan to the government in Washington, and express the conviction that our war expenses will far exceed the means and liberality of the people. The London Post-government organhas an important editorial on the subject of the religious schism likely to be produced in the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States by the secession of the Southern section of the body from the parent foundation and head at the North and in England.

THE NEWS.

By the arrival of the Arago at New York and the Arabia at Halifax yesterday, we were put in possession of files of European papers to the 21st of August, and a telegraphic report of news to the 25th of that month. The news by the Arabia is two days later than that brought by the North American and published in the HERALD yesterday morning.

There was a good demand for all descriptions of cotton in Liverpool on the 24th ult. Prices remained unchanged. Breadstuffs were still dull. Consols closed in London on the 24th of August at

921/4 for money. Queen Victoria had a very enthusiastic reception in Dublin. Richard Oastler, the great factory philanthropist of England, and Cardinals Piccolomini and Santucci are dead. Cotton seed was being shipped in large quantities to India from Suez Napoleon had again recommended governmental reform to the Pope. Italian affairs in and around Naples were in a very gloomy condition. The Circassian people had proclaimed a republic. The Emperor of Austria had dissolved the Hungarian Diet, and a collision had taken place between his troops and the people.

The India and China mails had reached Malta. It is stated that the Emperor of China had ceded five cities of Tartary to Russia. Cholera was ravaging the famine stricken districts of India. The relations existing between the European ministers and residents in Japan and the Japanese government were of a very unsatisfactory character.

The steamship Northern Light, which arrived at Elis, port yesterday afternoon from Aspinwall, had on board nearly seven hundred and sixty thousand dollars in specie and thirty thousand stand of arms from California. This would have been a rich han for one of Jeff. Davis' pirates. The news from Central and South America is unimportant. A large and most enthusiastic public meeting | water.

was held last night, at Irving Hall, for the purpose of hearing an address from ex-Secretary Holt This speech, a full report of which we print to-day, is one of the ablest and most eloquent that has yet been uttered on the subject of the war for the Union. On motion of Mr. Curtis Noyes, a vote of thanks to Mr. Holt was passed by the meeting.

The Democratic State Convention of New York will meet to-day in Syracuse for the nomination of State officers, and to sing the requiem of the party. The old hunkers and barn burners, the hard shells and the soft shells, the Breckinridgers and the Douglasites, are to form one harmonious whole unite in offering up prayers for the departed greatness of democracy. The only discord that is anticipated will be likely to come from the strong desire of both the Tammany and lozart Halls factions of this city to be present at the death, and as only the representatives of one wing can be admitted, there may result a little pulling and hanling between these parties to secure a recognition, and in order to gain seats near the altar during the funeral ceremonies of the day. The State Central Committee of the National Union party, of this State, will meet to-day in use; but what they will do, or what on earth there is left for them to do, is one of the modern

The State Convention of Georgia was to have been held to-day in Milledgeville to nominate candidate for Governor and to select Presidential electors; but the meeting has been postponed to

The Southern report of the capture of the two rebel forts at Hatteras Inlet differs materially from the official account rendered to the government by General Butler. Here are the figures as given in each report of the number of men engaged and the amount of ammunition in the forts after they

Northern | Report | R The rebel War Department at Richmond has au-

horized the establishment of recruiting stations in

the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and

Delaware. What will the neutrallity party of Kentucky say to this! A writer in a Savannah paper proposes that the prisoners of war now held by the rebels shall be sent to work in the rice swamps of Georgia. When the rebels learn the result of the late naval expedition to the coast of North Carolina they will probably change their tune in regard to the treat-

ment of prisoners. Governor Gamble, of Missouri, left St. Louis for Washington on the 31st ult.

The Toronto Leader, which appears to be in the secret service of Jeff. Davis, being strong in its support of the Southern rebellion, says that the erican government has spies in Toronto and other Canadian cities, whose business it is "to hover about the hotels and other public places. and to telegraph to the federal agents in the States the names and the descriptions of Southern sym-pathizers who travel in that direction." After the Leader throws off this announcement it goes into a small paroxysm over this diabolical abuse of British neutrality.

It is proposed to hold a grand Union meeting in Fancuil Hall, Boston. The day has not yet been

The New Orleans Picamene says the heavy growth of grass in some of the streets in that city would pay the mower for his trouble."

The total number of deaths in New Orleans during the week ending on the 25th ult. wag eighty-three. So far there has been no signs of

The London (C. W.) Free Press learns from a reliable source that another regiment of the line shortly expected to arrive in Toronto from Engand, numbering about one thousand men, and that a full field battery of Armstrong guns will also be stationed in that city before winter comes

The brig Arabella, hence at Aspinwall; reports that while crossing the Caribbean Sea she was chased by a suspicious looking brig, which Captain Lindsley supposed to be a privateer.

The select committee of the Supervisors on the revision of the tax levy, through Supervisor Elsy, their chairman, have issued the following questions in a circular to the heads of the several departments of the city and county government, with the view of adapting their proposed list of re-trenchments to the wishes of the officials and the

 Have any changes taken place in the organization plans or work of your department, or are any contem-plated, which would allow of a reduction in your estinates of proposed expenditures?

2. Can you make or suggest any such changes which would allow your estimates to be reduced?

3. Can you postpone the expenditure to another year of my part of the estimates for your department, and, if to, how much? Respectfully, &c.,

SMITH ELY, Ja., Chairman of Select Committee on Revision of Tax Levy.

The Commissioners of Excise met yesterday a noon, when a resolution was passed that the Board hould adjourn until the 1st day of October next, for the purpose of examining applications for licenses, and giving the police authorities an op-portunity to enforce the law against all persons ho may be found selling liquors without a license. About two hundred applications for licenses have been received since the last session of the Board. Peter H. Cusic, of 208 avenue C; James Caldwell, corner of James and Oak streets, and Henry Beck-

er, 84 Pitt street, were arrested on Monday last for selling liquor without a license.
Yesterday morning Captain Julius Ellis, of the eventy-first regiment, and son of Dr. Samuel Ellis, died at his father's residence, in Second avenue, of a wound received when leading his company at the battle of Stone Bridge. Although out twenty-four years of age, he is said to have been cool and courageous, and was endeared to a parge circle of friends for his probity and manliness. It is a significant fact that five of Dr. Ellis sons fought under the Stars and Stripes at Stone

Bridge. and was again firmer, with sales of about 2,000 bales closing on the basis of 22c. for middling uplands. Owing to moderate receipts, with a fair domestic and export d nand, the market for shipping brands of flour was quite steady, while extra grades were dull. Wheat was steady and in fair export demand, with tolerably free sales. Corn opened firm, but closed with less buoyancy, while sales were tolerably active for Eastern ports and for export. Pork was heavy and lower, with sales of mess at \$14 50, and some lots were reported at a less figure, while prime sold at \$9 87% at \$10. Sugars were higher and in good demand, and closed at an advance of Mc. a Mc. per lib. on the sales of the present week. The transactions yesterday embraced about 1,000 hhds. Coba, at rates given in another colu Coffee was steady, with sales of 1,200 bags of Rio at 13%c. a 15c., and 130 do, Maracaibo at 14c. Freights were firm, with a fair amount of engagements, especially of grain to England and to continental ports.

More NAVAL EXPEDITIONS .- We understand that, since the brilliant conquest of Hatteras Inlet, the government has resolved upon several other similar expeditions without loss of time. We are glad to hear it, for this is the shortest way to the vital parts of this Southern rebellion. We thus take it in the flank and rear, and compel it to face about to defend itself. Eetter still: by our occupation of the inlets and scaports of the cotton States we shall be able, in good season, to relieve the Manchester cotton spinners and make them good Union men. Let us make a hold dash for the headquarters of King Cotton, and we shall soon have him on the hip on both sides of the The War Controversy in New Hands-Hierarchy.

We copy from the official organ of Arch ishop Hughes the letters that have recently passed between his Grace and the Bishop of Charleston, Dr. Lynch, on the present crisis of our national affairs. Two enore important and nteresting documents have not been published n connection with the war.

The Bishop of Charleston, although evidently not insensible to some of the weak points of his arguments, tells us that he has arrived at the conclusion that the separation of the Southern States is a fait accompli, and that it is not in the power of the federal government to reverse it. The South, he says, is not only abundantly supplied with food and even clothing for a couple of years to come, but is making rapid progress in furnishing itself from its domestic resources with the manufactures it has hitherto been compelled to import from the North. This being the state of things, he deprecates the idea of the inevitable recognition of the independence of the seceded States being prefaced by a war "equally needless and bloody." He is bitterly sarcastic on the republican party, on whom he lays the whole blame of the war. "If there is to be fighting," he says, "let those who voted the black republican ticket shoulder their muskets and bear the responsibility. Let them not send Irishmen to fight in their stead and then stand looking on at the conflict, when in their heart of hearts they care little which of the combatants wins." To all this the Archbishop replies, by show-

ing that there had been no violation of the constitutional rights of the South, and that in regara to slavery she is to-day in statu quo-just as she was at the period of the Declaration of Independence. Although an advocate for the sovereignty of every State in the Union, within the limits recognized and approved of by its own representative authority when the constitution was agreed upon, he maintains that no State has a right to secede except in the manner provided for in that document. Out of the seventy or eighty years' administration of the government the South had had a fiftytwo years' monopoly of the supreme power. The patronage of the army and navy had been also during that period almost entirely in its hands. The election of the present Chief Magistrate was not, then, a cause sufficient to justify the course which the South has adopted. He was elected not directly, as was alleged, by the black republicans of the North, but indirectly and negatively by democrats North and South, who split upon three candidates, and thus insured the success of the republican nominee. It was under these circumstances that Mr. Lincoln won the contest, and that he was constitutionally elected no one North or South could dispute. The Archbishop denies that there is any disposition on the part of the loyal States to subjugate or conquer the South, and expresses his belief that they look only to the purpose of bringing back the seceded States to their organic condition-ante bellum. In reply to Dr. Lynch's fling about the Irish, he remind him of the story told by Russell, of the London Times, who was assured by a Southern editor that as soon as the war was over the Confederates would get rid of all the Irish and foreigners who had fought for them, and that no man should have a vote in the seceded States unless he was an American born. The Archbishop is opposed to the peace cry at the North. In a crisis like this, he says, it is expressive neither of a sound principle nor a safe policy, and would only have the effect of changing the basis of the war from that of a sectional into a great party conflict. The only peace suggestion that he thinks practical ble at the present moment is the holding, during the progress of hostilities, of two conventionsone in the seceded, and the other in the loval States-where, in the former, a statement of grievances and reclamations might be pre pared, and in the latter a reconsideration of the points in which the constitution may have proved inadequate to meet the present difficulties, the whole to be submitted to a convention of delegates from all the States as soon as a common agreement can be effected for that

purpose.

The first reflection which this correspondence suggests is the characteristic fidelity with which, though ranged on opposite sides, both its reverend authors adhere to the traditions of the Catholic church and its canonical respect for the principle of authority. They remind us of the adroitness with which, in the dissensions which led to the division of the Roman empire, the Catholic hierarchy managed to play their cards, always preserving an interest in both parties, but taking care to array themselves with the most powerful. On the present question Archbishop Hughes is on the right side of the hedge, and will find favor at the Vatican, which always goes in for the "integrity of the empire." Unless we have miscalculated the strength of our own position. he will win as the prize of his logic the cardinal's hat which has so long been trembling in the balance between the sees of New York and

St. Louis The heads of the Protestant Episcopal Church of England, borrowing a lesson from Catholic policy, have also censured in strong terms the conduct of the Southern members of that denomination in withdrawing themselves from the parent church at the North. Thus the evil eximple set by rebellion to the civil authority is destroying all social and religious organization in the seceded States, and bringing its people under the ban of all whose opinions are worth

caring for.

The statesmanlike views and admirable temper displayed in the correspondence of the Catholic bishops will obtain for it a widespread and attentive consideration both here and abroad. It is elosely reasoned on both sides, and presents the clearest resume of the arguments used by the leaders of the two sections that has as yet been published. It will be observed that the philanthropic and sentimental aspects of the question are in these letters carefully kept out of view. The writers are men of too much good sense and too practical to indulge in references which, in the present excited state of public feeling, could lead to no possible good. The higher law with them is that which enjoins them to strive by such means as are in their power for the adjustment of the unhappy differences that have plunged the country in anarchy and bloodshed. How different their conduct from that of clerical fanatics like Henry Ward Beecher and Cheever, who, intent on the pursuit of wild abstractions, only make use of their pulpits as epping stones to the objects of their insane aspirations. We recommend these letters of the Catholic bishops, as well as the admonition

to the attention of all the abolitionist and secessionist parsons throughout the country. They will give them an entirely new view of their duties and responsibilities.

THE SOURCES OF THE OPPOSITION TO THE CABI NET-THE TRIBUNE CAVING IN.—The most rabid opponent of the administration from the begin ng has been the Tribune. It has continued its attacks day after day, and has done more to baffle the enterprises of the government than all the secession papers in the country. Now it cries peccavi in the following language:-

The President, we are well assured, is firm in the conviction that the efficiency of the public service cannot be improved, and is quite likely to be weakened, by any change in his Cabinet. On this point his facilities for forming a correct judgment are unsurpassed, and he is very unlikely to suffer it to be overruled by fulminations from public meetings or journals. We submit, therefore, that the time and strength devoted to effecting a change in the Cabinet might be more profitably employed.

Now it is notorious that the Tribune was the originator of the opposition against the Cabinet, and, till the present time, has uttered the principal fulminations. As the organ of the friends of Chase it assailed Seward, and for a blind it assailed at the same time Cameron and others. To counteract the effects of this course the friends of Seward attacked Chase and Cameron, and thus the war of crimination and recrimination has been going on ever since the installation of Mr. Lincoln the attacks and replies being bandied back and forward like a shuttlecock. The public had nothing to do with it, and have taken no interest in it. It is a war of the politicians exclusively, springing from the sorrows of the big disappointed and the little disappointed, including "the little villain."

OUR STATE ELECTION.—Whatever may be the local issues of our municipal contest, let it be understood that our approaching State election will be controlled by the single issue of a bold, earnest, determined and vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of this gigantic Southern rebellion-No half-way expedients, no temporizing middle courses can be permitted. The loyal people of the State are sound upon this paramount question, but the corrupt demagogues of our rotten huckstering democracy and lobby jobbing republicans are busy in the work of plotting, counterplotting, and buying and selling, in view of the spoils. The rottenness of the de. mocracy has broken up that party and has broken up the country; and we may judge something of the rottenness of our republican intriguers from the miserable old rags, called shoddy, in which many of our troops were marched off to Bull run, under republican management. Let the loyal people of the Empire State stand fast by the Union cause, but beware of shoddy and our shoddy politicians in every shape and form. The basest of all base impositions is shoddy, whether in the shape of cloth or a board of political party patriots. Let

the people be vigilant. TAXPAYERS, ATTENTION!-There are about thirty-five thousand taxpayers in this city, who, year after year, for five or six years past, have been called upon to combine at our charter elections for their own protection against the political robbers and ruffians who have so long lorded it over us. The Tammany conspirators, who, above all others, within the last six or eight years have run up our taxes from two millions to an impending schedule of twelve millions, are moving for another lease of power and spoils; and the corrupt intriguers of Mozart are also at work, and our smooth and slippery spoils republicans are likewise casting about them for our corruption plunder. All these factions are equally corrupt and ravenous. The only way to meet them is through an independent taxpayers' organization; and we presume that if anything will awaken up our taxpayers to some such movement it is the thirty per cent reduction of their rents which they now suffer, with the promise of a burden of two or three millions more for the next year in the way of Corporation taxes. If these things fail to bring our fellow taxpayers to their senses, we shall be propared next for their quiet submission to the seizure of all the annual receipts from their property by our Corporation jobbers and plun-

THE TRIBUNE GOING INTO THE HANDS OF THE ABOLITIONISTS .- We understand that a Mr. Gay, the leader of the great Anti-Slavery Society of this city, and a well known abolitionist, has recently purchased a large number of shares in the Tribune Association, and thus becomes an influential and directive partner in that already distinguished abolition organ. The authority for this statement is Mr. Camp, himself a large stockholder in the Tribune. Until we have this statement from some other authority, however, we shall not endorse it as perfectly true.

There is, however, a great of effervescence just now among the abolitionists of the Tribune Association, consequent upon the hard times and their lack of the root of all evil-and good. They propose to cut down the wages of their compositors, in order to retrench their expenses, and, in common with several other journals of the same mind for the same reason, they are preparing a petition to the New York Typographical Asso. ciation, asking for a reduction in the rates for type setting. This we regard as an impudent in terference with the rights of free labor. shall not allow the Typographical or any other association to hinder us from giving just as much as we please to our employes who do their work well. Abolition works badly any way, but the Tribune and other newspaper managers will discover that it works most badly when the abolition of printers' well earned wages is attempted.

THE TAMMANY MANIPESTO.-Tammany Hall has issued a decree casting off the Mozart democracy, and going in for the spoils separately. And the mock heroic airs of superior patriotism which these Tammany artful dodgers assume are very amusing. Largely responsible, through their affiliations with the Albany Regency at Charleston and Baltimore, for this dreadful Southern rebellion, these Tammany demagogues now endeavor to hide their rascalities under the convenient cloak of a lofty loyalty to the Union cause. Their patriotism, however, is of that class of contraband goods known as shoddy-old rotten woollen rags worked up into new cloth. The taxpayers of this city, who are fleeced to the extent of three per cent upon their real estate to pay the costs of the jobbers and robbers inflicted upon us by the rule of Tammany Hall, have surely by this time had enough of Tammany patriotism and Tammany spoliations. And now that Tammany-rotten and utterly corrupt old Tammany-may be finally disposed of, we hope the of the heads of the Protestant Episcopal church, | good work will be done.

FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION IN ENGLAND .- This manifesto will be apt to stir up the anti-slavery enthusiasm of England to such a degree as to endanger the cotton Cabinet of Lords Palmerston and Russell, and the present cotton party supporting it. This very party has done its full share in the work of bringing about this Southern rebellion, by preaching and intriguing in every way against Southern slavery for the last thirty years. Now, when the issue is reduced to cotton or conscience, John Bull has a hankering for cotton; but Fremont's proclamation will be very apt to rouse up the conscience of England as it has never been aroused before. Let us wait and see.

THE PRISONERS-WHAT TO DO WITH THEM.-The best place in which to confine the prisoners taken at Hatteras Inlet is the old arsenal in the Central Park. There they will have a fine view and healthy air. This is much better than the tobacco warehouse to which the enemy have consigned our troops at Richmond.

From Key West-The Pirate Sumter, &c.

dated August 25, on board the frigate Santee, says that on the evening of the 14th, the steamer Powhattan came off Pensacola, saying that they had captured a prize to the rebel steamer Sunter, which was trying to get into the river with a large letter containing letters to Jeff. Davis and others. of the letters stated that the Sumter was going to a certain part or cruizing ground and would be there for a stated number of days. So the Commander sent the Pow-hatan immediately to look for her. All was quiet at Fort The steamer Louisiana was disabled on her downward

trip by an accident to her machinery. She was towed down by the Adelaide, and towed up again, arriving here this afternoon. She brings no news from Fortress

The New York Democratic State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 3. To morrow's convention bids fair to be one of the strongest, in point of numbers and character of dele gates, held for many years by the democracy of New York. There is already a large attendance, embracing prominent democrats of the State, many of whom are here only as outsiders, but evince a lively interest in the

action of the convention.

There is evident unanimity of feeling in respect to the policy to be pursued by the party, and the expression is reperally in favor of a vigorous and carnest prosecution f the war against any separation of the States, and in favor of holding forth to the rebel States the offer of peace at any moment they will return to their allegiance The resolutions will embody these propositions, united with a condemnation of the State policy of the republican party, all in favor of a reconstruction of the Cabinet on a base calculated to secure public confidence in the ad-

ministration.

The threadbare annual quarrel between Mozart and Tammany excites some interest. Nearly the whole of both delegations are on hand, and are carnest in pressing their claims, although in the absence of Fernando Wood, Clancy, Kennedy and other better partisans, and the "On to Richmond" policy of Green, Tucker and Jaycox, the fight lacks much of its ancient personality and bitterness. It is said that the Tammany delegates threaten to repudiate the Convention as an anti-war party, if they are not admitted alone and declared to be regulars, and unite with the republicans next week in nominations. On the other hand, there is a report that a bargain is on hand between Wood and the republicans by which Dickinson and two nominees of Nood are to be placed on the republican ticket, and Mo zart is to support it.

These, of course, are rumors, started by those in the interest of the different factions. The prebability is that Tammany will be admitted, and Mozart entirely rejected as irregular and opposed to the war. Many of the coun try delegates are rgainst Mozart on this latter ground while the soft politicians regard this as a favorable time for a final settlement of the New York quarrel and refor a final settlement of the Real Advances of Commany. There is, however, a not insignificant force for the admission of both sets of delegates, giving the preference on the question of regularity to Tammany; but calling on her, if she is serious in her expression of patriotism, to lay aside upon the altar of the country.

The John A. Greene organization have cut clear from

Mojart, and declare their readiness to endorse any plat-form and any candidates that may be nominated, profess ing that their greatest wish is to rebuke the republican

To-night's indications favor the selection of Fairchild or Kearney, of Oneida, for temporary Chairman, and Heman J. Redfield for permanent President. There is not much talk of candidates yet, but the chances are that Judge Comstock, Secretary Jones and Engineer Richmond will lor of Tioga sppears most prominent. Judge Allen, of Oswe go; Jadgn Paige, of Schemectady, and Judge Scott, of Sara-toga, are also named. The choice for attorney Genera will be between Francis Kornan and Lyman Tremaine. Ex State Prison Inspector Rhodes and Charles C. B. Walk er have the inside track for Inspector; but ex-Inspector

or may use manes track for Inspector; but ex-Inspecto.
Russell is also in the field.
W. W. Wright will probably be nominated for Canal
Commissioner. Dean Richmond's headquarters are at the
Syracuse-Rouse, where the Tammany delegates are mustered; white Peter Cagger and Mozart are at the Voorhies
House.

The principal hotels are rapidly filling up.

Detective Slowey took into custody Mr. John C; Rah ming, a merchant, of 36 South street, charged with ren dering aid and comfort to the rebels. It is alleged agains Mr. Rahming that while in Nassau, N. P., recently, be held out inducements to the captain of the schooner Arctic to take some cannon from Nassau to Wilmington, N. C., but the captain refused to take the contraband freight owing to the great danger attending it. In his opinion he had quite enough to do to run the blockade at Wilming-ton. Should his vessel be seized by the Units 1 States government, with the contraband articles on board, his liberty would have been greatly imperilled.

By order of Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Mr. Rahming was taken to Fort Lefayette. Last evening Henry A. Reeve, editor of the Republican Watchman, of Greenpoint, Long Island, was arrested by Watchman, of Greenpoint, Long Island, was arrested by detectives Devoe and Sampson at the Hudson River Railroad depot on a telegraphic despatch from Secretary Seward, charging said Reeve with publishing accession articles. Reeve, it appears, was elected a member to the Democratic State Convention, and was on his way to Syracuse at the time of his arrest. He was taken in a private carriage to the police headquarters, and soon after conveyed to Fert Lafayette. Reeve seemed considerably taken aback when he found himself a prisoner, but finding that there was no let up in his case, he consented to accompany the officers without resistance.

Personal Intelligence.
Colonel Bohler of Philadelphia; C. B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse; Judgo Martin, of Maryland; A. M. Sherman, of Newburg; F. Moore and wife, of Petroit; B. L. Harden, of St. Louis; N. A. Hyde, of Indiana, and W. Tucker, of Baltimore, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ira Murdock and family, and P. J. Helmes, of Washington; H. C. Hunt, of Beston; H. B. Munacu, of Kansas; C. S. King, of Middletown; L. Hall, of Ohlo; J. W. Leeds, of Stamford, and J. Warner, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the Lafarge House.
General Stuckton, of New Jersey: Mrs. Frank P. Blair

ping at the Lafarge House.

General Stockton, of New Jersey; Mrs. Frank P. Blair and family, and Charles H. Smead, of St. Louis; Captain Weed, Captain De Hart, and Captain W. B. Hazen, U. S. A.; S. B. Simons, of Boston; D. H. Holmes and family, of Paris; Dr. Betton, of Philadelphis, and Mr. Fisher, U. S. A., are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. C. H. Sherrill and J. H. Humphrey and Wife, of Albany; Dr. W. Knox and family, of Californis; J. F. Slater and family, and T. F. Mason, of Rhode Island; F. H. Amory, of the United States Army; E. D. Bell and wife, of Boston; N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport; L. C. Ives, of Hartford; D. Fratt and wife, of Emira; R. Turner, of Baltimore; S. J. Bowker, of Worcester: Lieutenant Bayard, of St. John, N. B., and D. Kirkpatrick, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Governor E. D. Morgan, A. Van Vechten and R. C. Davis.

stopping at the St. Nichalas Hotel.

Governor E. D. Morgan, A. Van Vechten and R. E. Davis, of Albany; Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, of Sullivan county; Captain J. Lawrence, of the ship Webster; G. T. Stedman, of Cincinnal; Major Eastman and Lieutenant J. C. Howeil, of the United States Army; Captain Upton, D. F. White and W. D. Swan, of Boston; C. E. Barworth and wife, and H. Barnard, of Utica; H. B. Goodyear, of New Haven, and R. C. Lewis, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the Assor House.

House.

Dr. Wheelwright, of Boston; W. G. White and S. B. Cooley, of Chicago; Mrs. J. H. Greene, of Washington, D. C.; Captain R. Worden, of the United States Navy; C. C. Blagne, of Massashusetts; G. W. Lowery, of Boston, and M. Hart, of New York, are stopping at the Everett House.

Magne, of Massassus M. Hart, of New York, are stopping at M. Hart, and M. Due to other banks. 22,396,000
Deposits 2,100,000
Circulation 6,100,000

NAVAL NEWS.

THE PRICATE MINIMOTA.—In yealerday's Herard we omitted the name of G. J. Van Brunt as Captain of the United States frigate Minnesota, thereby leaving the command incorrectly designated.

rived at Kingston January 21.

DEPARTURE OF THE FRIGATE POTOMAC. The frigate Potomac sailed Monday evening from her anchorage off the Battery, where she has been lying for the past week. The Potomac is a first class sailing frigate of fifty guns, and until lately has been laid up in ordinary a nity guns, and until sately has been into up in ordinary as the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It was said that she was rotten, and that probably she would be condemned; but when necessity called for her presence she was surveyed and found to be in remarkably good order. She was rapidly fitted out, and has been ready for sea some time. Probably Commodore Stringham's presence has had something to do with her departure yesterday afternoon. She has gone to Fortress Monroe to await further orders.

THE STEAM FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA. In our report on Monday of the officers of the Susque nanna we by mistake published the wrong list, giving commanding that vessel to the wrong persons. The following is a correct list:-

Captain—J. S. Chauncey.

Licutemant and as Officer—J. P. Bankhead.

Licutemants—Jonathan Young, William Gwin, Aaron W

feaver.

Acting Lieutenant—J. S. Weston.

Acting Masters—George W. Livingston, George H. Brad. bury.

Surgeon—Joseph Beale.

Azsistant Surgeon—H. C. Nelson.

Paymaster—Washington Irving.

Liculenant of Marines—Philip R. Fendall, Jr.

Chief Engineer—George Sewell.

Second Assistant Engineers—J. M. Hobby, F. E. Brown.

Taird Assistant Engineers—James Renshaw, Edward R.

Arnold, Albert S. Greene, James Butterworth, Wm. H.

Fuller, D. M. Greene.

Captain's Clerk—H. G. Beale.

Acting Midshipmen—M. L. Johnson, E. C. Hazoltine,

James Wallace.

Acting Multipmen—M. L. Jonnson, E. U. Hazotine, James Wallace.

Acting Boutswain—Charles Miller.

Acting Gunner—William H. Summers.

Acting Carpenter—G. Morris Doughty.

Acting Susmacker—John C. Herbert.

Master's Males—R. Frank Cook, William U. Grozier, William L. Churchill, James O. Barnes.

THE CASE OF LIEUTENANT WORDEN OF THE NAVY.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

It is to be hoped that the case of Lientenant John L. Worden, of the United States Navy, who has been confined in prison at Montgomery, Ala., since last April, will receive the early attention of government when prisoners are exchanged.

Lieutenant Worden was bearer of despatches for the reinforcement of Fort Pickens. He informed Gen. Bragg that he had a verbal despatch for Captain Adams. He that he had a verbal despatch for Captain Adams. Ho was permitted by General Bragg to go to Captain Adams' ship, on the condition that he should do nothing to interfere with the understanding between Captain Adams and himself. Lieutenant Worden replied that he knew nothing of any understanding between them, and was sent off to the vessel. O. his return he called on friends at Pensacola, and leisurely started on his journey back. The fort was reinforced that night. General Bragg, in his chagrin at its reinforcement through his own blunder in passing Lieutenant Worden, teiggraphed for his arrest. He was immediately thrown into jail, where he has laid ever since. It is no discredit to any officer in our navy to say that a more thorough seams and high toned honorable man than Lieutenant John L. Worden does not float beneath the folds of the glorious Stars and Stripes.

On Sunday evening last a detective officer by the name of Patrick Kaufman, employed by the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners to guard the line of works in the vicinity of Hustings, at which point they are the most exposed to injury between the Croton dam and the city, suspected the movements of two men on board a small sailing vessel the movements of two men on board a small saling vessel which had stopped there. Mr. Kaufman was flually induced to board the vessel. The investigation resulted in finding forty-five kegs of powder, which he felt confident was intended to be used in destroying the Croton aqueduct near that place. On interrogating the men in charge separately they made contradictory statements relative to their destination and the powder. One told Mr. Kaufman that it was spoiled powder, and he was going to take it back; the other said that they were on their way to Kingston with the powder, and had landed at Hastings to get some supper. On examining the powder it was found to be of excellent quality, and in nowise damaged whatever. Under these circumstances, Mr. Kaufman sent for Justice Smith, of Hastings, who detained the suspected parties until the following morning. Mr. Bowen, Police Commissioner, was then consulted in reference to the matter. That gentleman, accompanied by an officer, took the captain of the vessel to New York, without giving any special directions relative to the disposition of the vessel or powder; consequently, the man on board embraced an opportunity to slip off, and has since eluded pursuit. From the circumstances just referred to, in connection with various intimations which have been given, it is evident that there is a deep laid scheme projected to cut off our supply of Croton water, and otherwise estail trouble and privations upon us.

Discouraging Soldiers from Enlisting-

and officer Riley, of the Sixtoenth ward, watched a man to prevent the enlistment of men in the service of the government. By dint of close observation the officers finally heard the object of their suspicions discourag-ing men from joining the Sixty-ninth and other regiments, telling them if they had anything to do they had better stay at home, that the government was bankrupt and unable to pay them, besides making use of other lan-guage of like import. The offender, who gave his name as John Cassiday, was arrested and taken to police head-quarters, and there locked up for examination. He is quite a smart man, about thirty years of age, and says he lives in Middletown, N. J. He is an Englishman by birth.

The Vermont State Election

MONTPELER, Vt., Sept. 3, 1861. Our State election was held to-day. Party lines during the campaign have been badly broken up, so that no comwith propriety, be made. Hon. Frederick Holbrook, of Brattleboro, was voted for by the straight republicans and a portion of the liberal democrats. Hon. B. H. Smalley, of Swanton, was supported by the straight democrats, and Hon. Andrew Tracy, of Woodstock, by the Union party. The election has passed off very quietly, and the vote seems unusually small. We have returns of the Governer's vote from twenty-seventowns, which embrace something more than one-fitth of the votes of last year.

They give Holbrook 6,597; Smalley, 1,050; Tracy, 841. The same towns last year gave Fairbanks (rep.), 6,595; Saxe Douglas (dem.), 2,512; Harvey Breckinridge (dem.), 269. The decrease in the popular vote from that of last year has been made from the opposition to the republican candidate. We have reports of forty-seventre-presentatives chosen, of whom thirty-nine are said to be republicans, eight Union and one democrat. Of the Union men several are known to be strong republicans.

Municipal Election at Wilmington, Del.

Wilmingson, Del., Sept. 3, 1861.

At the city election held to-day the entire Union ticket was elected. Vincent C. Gilpin was re-elected Mayor by 772 majority out of 1,800 votes.

Queens County Politics.

GREENFORT, L. J., Sept. 3, 1861.

The Democratic District Convention for this Assembly district, held here yesterday, elected H. A. Reeve and Benj. Wood and C. R. Merral as delegates to the State Convention on the 5th, and J. W. Case and J. W. Gawley as alternates.

alternates.

At the Republican District Convention, held on the 31st of August, W. H. Gleason and Jas. H. Tuttwellewere elected delegates to the Republican State Convention, on the 11th inst. A resolution was passed instructing delegates to support Union men, without reference to party, for nomination.

The Remains of Father Hackett.

Synacts: Sopt. 3, 1801.

The remains of Father Hackett, pactor of St. Johns, Salins, reached this city in a metallic coffin from Saratoga last evening, and was received at the Central depot by hundreds of citizens. The remains were escorted to the church, where the body is visited by crowds of persons from the different Catholic congregations. Appropriate religious ceremonies commence at time o'cleck to merrow morning with the effice for the dead, after which a grand requiem mass will be celebrated, and the funeral will immediately follow.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1861.

Flour dull; fresh ground, \$5. Wheat buoyant: sales of 5,000 bushels red, \$1 a\$1 15; white, \$1 22a \$1 25. Corn. buoyant: sales of 2,000 bushels at 50c. Provisions quint. A contract of a quarter of a million of pounds of ribbed sides, with the government, has been taude at 7%c. Whinkey firm at 18c. a 18%c.

A contract of a quarter of a minior possible as idea, with the government, has been isade at Tyge. Whiskey firm at 18c. a 78½c.

Fiour unchanged. Wheat steady: sales 5.100 bushels winter at 91½c, 5.000 bushels do. at 90½c, 10.000 bushels white winter at \$1.05.1,000 bushels white Michigan at \$1.08 a \$1.0½, and 5.000 bushels things spring at 78½c, 14,000 bushels Chicago spring at 78½c, 14,000 bushels chicago spring at 78½c, 14,000 bushels at 36½c, 40,000 bushels at 360. Onte steady and in fair demand; sales 50,000 bushels at 35½c, 40,000 bushels at 360. Onte steady sales 25,000 bushels at 25c. Other grains quick Canal reights firm. Lake imports—13,000 bushels corn. Canal exports—134,000 bushels corn, 10,000 bushels corn. Canal exports—144,000 bushels corn, 10,000 bushels corn.

Flour unchanged, at \$4.75 for fancy, from spring wheat, wheat rather quict, and parties generally apart in their views: sales last night 22,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago spring at 86c., and 6,500 do. No. 1 do. on private terms. Corn steady: sales isst night and this morning 11,900 bushels Illinois at 39 ½c. Peas scarce; sales 800 bushels Canadian at 61c., afleat. Canal freig tats steady: 29c. on wheat, 8c. on corn, to New York. Lake imports—1,565 blas flour, \$4,000 br, shels wheat, 76,000 do. corn. Canal exports—19,000 br, shels wheat, 76,000 do. corn. Canal exports—19,000 br, shels wheat, 74,000 do. corn.